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the larger cities of the state detention homes should be built for the care of children, pending trial and investigation. (6) Greater co-ordination should exist between probation and parole work, and the state should supervise all parole work.

JOEL D. HUNTER

JUVENILE COURT OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Outlines of Child Study. By WILLIAM A. MCKEEVER. New York: Macmillan, 1915. Pp. xiv+181. \$1.00.

The secondary title, "A Text Book for Parent Teacher Associations, Mothers' Clubs, and All Kindred Organizations," reveals the purpose of the volume. A section describing aims, methods of organization, and conduct of clubs for child study is followed by 112 programs furnishing topics for speakers, references, and suggestions for further discussion. In the programs the cycle of domestic life in relation to the community is rehearsed: the mother, the care of the baby, pre-school training, pre-adolescence, vacation activities, adolescence, vocations, and religious development. Emphasis is given to conditions prevailing in rural districts.

A third section contains two lists of publications, the first intended to serve as a minimum library, the second as a larger book-shelf for more extended study.

The professional theorist is at first likely to dub a book of this type unnecessary and second hand. There are immediate, live issues, however, which even the specialist in child psychology often fails to meet in training his own children. Light on such questions is a boon to busy unacademic people.

E. L. TALBERT

UNIVERSITY OF CINCINNATI

Industrial Home Work in Massachusetts. By the Department of Research, Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Prepared under the joint direction of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics and AMY HEWES, PH.D., 1915. Pp. xxxi+191. \$0.80.

It is surprising that from a painstaking, carefully arranged report, with a preface containing an admirable summary, the total impression is confusing. Facts stand out clearly enough, but their meaning is obscure. One suspects that the meaning of home work in Massachusetts is not a

dire tale of woe; and yet the facts are imposing. Wages are impossibly low; unemployment is great. And yet, because in the majority of households home work is used only as supplementary to outside work and earnings, the looked-for distress is not in evidence.

This study undertaken by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in conjunction with the Bureau of Statistics was originally published by the state without the introductory matter and the conclusions of the present volume. The earlier document had the value of stating the situation simply and succinctly while the rather mooted "conclusions" of the private organization, which may or may not follow from the text, complicate and probably exaggerate the issues.

The investigators found that in the six industries studied: (1) there were 78 per cent of the workers receiving less than \$150 a year; (2) employment was very irregular; (3) child labor did about one-fifth of the work (child labor was eliminated by the Legislature in 1913); (4) living and working conditions were not bad.

The director of the study pointed out the inadequate nature of the present licensing and the expense and elaborateness of complete licensing, and concludes in favor of prohibition.

The proposal which seems to cover the problem most effectively is one by Professor Cummins, which appears in a footnote. He favors putting large discretionary powers in the hands of the Department of Labor with the assistance of an advisory committee of employers, trade unionists, charity workers, etc., which would decide cases on their merits, subject to appeal in public hearing.

As hinted, the effect of the six separate investigations is repetitive and tedious. From the conclusions one is honestly forced to the impression of much ado about little. Had the facts and the alternative remedies proposed been published alone, a much less imposing but far more readable and effective document would have resulted.

ORDWAY TEAD

Secretary, Massachusetts Committee on Unemployment

The Family as a Social and Educational Institution. By WILLYSTINE GOODSSELL. New York: Macmillan, 1915. Pp. xiv + 550.

Beyond indicating that this book is a "history" and in a "textbook series in education," the author does not offer any explanation of its purpose or scope. As history, it follows the time relation consistently,